

Cotton Fabric With Bio Ceramic Embedded In It For Use In
Sanitary Pads And Diapers

Field Of Invention

The present invention relates to absorbent articles such as sanitary pads or diapers, and more particularly to the cotton and/ or contact layer used in these absorbent articles which are embedded with bio ceramic powder in it. The use of bio- ceramic in these articles would help promote the health of the wearer profoundly.

Background of invention

Over the years, scientific literatures about Far Infra Red (FIR) emitted by bio- ceramic powder remained to be scarce. It was not until the 1980's that researches and experts from the USA, Japan, Korea and China began to gather scientific proofs on the contributions of FIR to human health.

In the past, modifications are normally done to the shape of sanitary pads or diapers in order to prevent leakage or to the material used for the purpose of absorbing more fluid.

It is the object of the present invention to provide the use of bio- ceramic powder in absorbent articles such as sanitary pads or diapers.

It is a specific object of the invention to embed the bio-ceramic powder in the cotton and/or contact layer normally used as the absorbent body for the articles.

Summary Of The Invention

Cotton fabric used in sanitary pads or diapers characterised in that the absorbent body comprising the cotton and/or contact layer is embedded with bio- ceramic powder to emit far infra- red rays to be absorbed by the user as it is well known that said rays are beneficial to human health.

Brief Description of the Drawings.

Figure 1 illustrates the perspective view showing the well- known structure of a sanitary pad with the bio- ceramic powder embedded in the contact layer and/or cotton section of the sanitary pad. Figure 2 is the table showing the chemical contents which is mixed with coulin clay in order to provide the warmth to the wearer.

Figure 3 is a table showing the percentage of FIR emission rate in various metal elements.

Detailed Description Of The Drawings

The present invention relates to absorbent articles, more particularly to female sanitary pads (1) and baby diapers and in particular to said absorbent article with bio- ceramic embedded in it.

The said absorbent articles are used in the conventional method and which is intended to absorb and contain the various exudates which are discharged from the body.

A preferred embodiment of a sanitary pad of the present invention is shown in Figure 1. According to the said figure, the well-known sanitary pad generally consists of an absorption body (5) and attachment means. Typically, the method of manufacturing the well-known sanitary pad includes the processes of forming an absorbent body (1) and then the absorbent body (1) is covered by a layer of dry mesh film or PE film overlapped with non-woven cloth serving as an outer contact layer (2). This bio-ceramic powder is mixed at high temperature with the cotton (3) and/or contact layer (2) during the process of making the same. This assembly is heat treated and finally the pad is cut into a predetermine shape. The improvement lies in the absorbent body (5) wherein the cotton (3) and /or the contact layer (2) is embedded with bio-ceramic powder.

The said preferred embodiment of the absorbent article according to Figure 1 wherein the improvement lies in the absorbent body (5). The absorbent body (5) comprises the contact layer (2) and the cotton area (3). This section is meant to absorb and contain discharges from the body such as blood, menses and urine. This improvement would enable far-infra red rays (FIR) emitted from the said powder to the users body. Due to the properties of FIR, it can easily absorb into the users body.

The alternative diaper embodiment differs wherein the improved absorbent section replaces the conventional ones. The improvement to the absorbent section is similar to that of the sanitary pad of Figure 1.

The following explains the characteristics of FIR and how the absorbtion of FIR promotes the users health.

The wavelength of infrared rays ranges from 0.4u- 1000u. The typical wavelength for far infra- red (FIR) ray is 4-1000 micron. FIR rays can be generated by mixing ceramic material with elements as in Figures 2 and 3. The method of mixing the materials with said elements are the same as the conventional process.

The human body or the wearer of the absorbent material absorbs the FIR emitted by the bio- ceramic powder. This causes the water molecules in the wearer's body to vibrate. When the said molecules vibrate heat is produced through resonant absorbtion. This heat reaction will in turn increase the temperature under the skin. The increase in temperature will expand the blood capillaries to improve blood circulation. This will eventually eliminate the usual obstacles that hinder higher metabolism rate while tissues activate to result in the formation of enzyme.

Having described certain embodiments of this invention, other modifications of and changes in these embodiments are contemplated as falling within the spirit and scope of this invention.

**Claims**

1) Cotton fabric used in sanitary pads or diapers characterised in that the absorbent body comprising the cotton and/or contact layer is embedded with bio- ceramic powder to emit far infra- red rays to be absorbed by the user as it is well known that said rays are beneficial to human health.